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A NEW PUFF-BIRD FROM COLOMBIA

By E. Thomas Gilliard

I am greatly indebted to Dr. John T. Zimmer for critically examining the findings reported below, and to Dr. William H. Phelps for the loan of important Venezuelan material. By coincidence, Phelps had earlier arrived at conclusions similar to mine but postponed reporting them pending the collection of additional specimens. This was discovered shortly after I completed my original manuscript, when he arrived in New York with a long series of *Bucco capensis* from southern Venezuela. Phelps generously insisted that these records be incorporated here.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color standards and color nomenclature."

Bucco capensis dugandi, new subspecies

Type: From the Río Duda, eastern foot of Mt. Macarena, southeastern Colombia; altitude 1000 feet. No. 348775, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 16, 1942, by E. T. Gilliard.

Diagnosis: Similar to *capensis* of northeastern Brazil, the Guianas, and southern Venezuela east of the upper Orinoco region but back distinctly paler, more Amber Brown, less dark Auburn; crown and sides of head paler, more Tawny, less deep Russet.

Range: Extending from southwestern Venezuela (Mataben Rapids, San Fernando de Atabapo, Yavita-Pimichín Portage) to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Perú.

Description of Type: Crown, nape, sides of head, malar region, tail, lower flanks, and under tail-coverts Tawny, the crown with an Amber wash; chin, throat, lower chest, and central abdomen white, the abdomen with a faint Ochraceous-Tawny wash;

primaries, secondaries, nuchal collar, and pectoral band black; back, rump, upper tail-coverts, wing coverts, outer edges of inner secondaries a little more chestnut than Amber Brown; all of dorsal plumage finely vermiculated with black; rictal bristles black. Bill (in dried skin) Yellow Ocher, the maxilla dark gray on outer half. Wing, 83.5 mm.; tail, 66.5; bill from nostril, 20; tarsus, 17.5.

REMARKS: Sexes alike in size and coloration. Although one of the two Phelps Collection specimens from the Yavita-Pimichín Portage on the upper Orinoco is very close to *capensis*, I have included it with *dugandi* in view of the fact that all other specimens at hand from the region clearly belong with the western population.

RANGE OF MEASUREMENT

	Wing	Tail	Bill from Nostril
B. c. capensis			
4, British Guiana	84–90	60–67.5	21–22.5
12, southern Venezuela	83–89	59–67	20.5–22.5
B. c. dugandi			
5, southeastern Colombia	83–87	59–66.5	19.5–21
3, eastern Ecuador	88–88.5	61.5–64	20–24
2, northeastern Perú	88–89	—	20.5–21

Latham's *Bucco collaris* (1790, Index ornithologicus, vol. 1, p. 202) seems to be the only other name which has ever been applied to Linnaeus' *B. capensis*. It appears as a marginal heading beside the original name and reference to Linnaeus' bird and, quite obviously, was used in error.

This form is named in honor of our friend Dr. Armando Dugand, Director del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, who played a major part in making the Mt. Macarena Expedition a success.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

B. c. capensis:

BRAZIL:

Pará, 1 (?).

BRITISH GUIANA:

Mines District, 2 (?); Kamakusa, 1 ♀; Kamarang River, 1 ♂; Kako River, 1 ♀[1].

VENEZUELA:

Mt. Paurai-tepui, 1 ♂[1], 1 ♀[1]; west slope, Mt. Paraque, 1 ♀[1]; base of Mt.

[1]Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela.

Guaiquinima, 2 ♀[1]; Río Paragua, Raudal Guaiquinima, 1 ♀[1], 1 (?); Carabobo Mine, upper Río Cuyuni, 1 ♂[1]; Mt. Auyan-tepui, 1 ♀; Mt. Aprada-tepui, 1 ♂[1]; La Unión, 1 ♂; La Prisión, 3 ♂.

B. c. dugandi:

VENEZUELA:

San Fernando de Atabapo, 1 ♀[1]; Mataben, 1 ♀; Yavita-Pimichín Portage, 2 ♂[1].

COLOMBIA:

Florencia, 1 ♂; La Morelia, 1 ♂; "Bogota," 2 (?); eastern foot of Mt. Macarena, 1 ♂ (type).

ECUADOR:

Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

PERÚ:

Boca Río Curaray, 1 ♂; Perú, 1 (?).

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[1]Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela.